

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL RINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 87.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1830.

WHOLE NO. 267. VOL. VI.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$2 50 a year, or \$2 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

For Sale.

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh, a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

250tf W. M. J. ALEXANDER.

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS.

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following Valuable Medicines, just put up in phials, and for sale at the Salisbury Medical & Drug Store, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Sulphuric Ether,
Spirits Hartshorn,
Sweet Oil,
Castor Oil,
Paregoric,
Quinine Mixture,
Aromatic Bitters.

Also, Scidlitz Powders,
SODA do.

Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829. 247tf.

House and Lot.

I WILL sell, on advantageous terms, a House and Lot in the town of Concord, situated on Corbin street, south of the Court-House. It is convenient to business, and yet is well suited for the residence of a private family. Approved notes or negro property will be taken in payment. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

J. W. HAMILTON.
Concord, N. C. Dec. 7, 1829. 263tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Trotter & Huntington is dissolved, by mutual consent; and as one of the firm intends leaving the State the ensuing spring, they hope that those indebted will make immediate payment. Those who have claims will present them for payment.

THOS. TROTTER,
JNO. HUNTINGTON.
Charlotte, Dec. 1, 1829.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. Carruth, deceased, are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are notified to present them in the time limited by law, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, Admr.
Charlotte, Dec. 7, 1829. 262tf

LONG CREDIT.

D. T. Caldwell & others, ex parte. Petition for sale of Lands, for partition.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of February next, at public auction, two tracts of Land, belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Thomas Houston, Joseph Flinn, Geo. Ross, Thomas Alexander, the heirs at law of James Lemmons, decd, the heirs at law of John Robinson, James Todd and others. One is the Plantation whereon the said Mr. Caldwell formerly lived, and the other adjoining it, containing in all, four hundred and twenty acres. One, two, and three years credit will be given, in equal instalments, the purchasers giving bond with approved securities.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. c.
Nov. 24, 1829. 60268mupr. adv. \$2.50.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

In Equity. Fall Term, 1829.

John Kimmons & others, Petition for sale of Real Estate of Alexander Kimmons, decd.

Robert Davis,
Nancy & her husband,
Isabella Davis & do.
Jane Davis, now Jane Matthews, and her husband.

IT appearing, in the aforesaid case, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there answer, plead, answer or demur, otherwise plaintiff's petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

P. B. BARRINGER, C. M. E.
2mt273mupr. adv. \$4.50

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's store in Salisbury, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Of almost every description,
Suited to all Seasons of the year. ALSO,
HARD-WARE,
Cutlery and Groceries,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash, on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower, for cash, than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see the goods, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

3mt267 JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

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VALUABLE MEDICINES.



AUSTIN & BURNS.

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by 35 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Respirating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs, and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases."

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonary complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

DR. ROGERS' LINIMENT, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

Dr. Geo. Rogers, No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge, without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your Liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the Liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied.

W. D. H. BALDWIN.

Dr. Geo. Rogers.

Odontalgic Elixir, or Tooth ache Specific.

Many empirical remedies for the "Odontalgia" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Elixir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, SWAIN'S PAIN-EXPELLER, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, POTTER'S Vegetable Cathartic, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills, for Asthma and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated Eye Water, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829 239.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having recently purchased the HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT formerly kept by Mr. Robert I. Dinkins, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he now has opened the House for the reception and entertainment of all who may feel disposed to honor him with their custom. Every effort will be used to render persons comfortable, and unremitted exertions made to give entire satisfaction to all. The beds and bedding are inferior to none; his table will be furnished as well as the market in the back country will afford; the bar with liquors of the best quality; attentive and trusty Ostlers will be employed, and Stables abundantly furnished.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1829. 263tf

N. B. Having discontinued the mercantile business, I shall look for prompt payment from all who are indebted to me; in fact, I cannot indulge any.

J. D. B.

The editors of the Raleigh Register and Columbia Telescope will insert the above advertisement 5 times, and forward their accounts for payment.

To Travellers.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his

House of Accommodation,

situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North-Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honor him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina.

A. C. LABATT.

Nov. 3d, 1829. 82

Farmers & Planters' Almanac, FOR 1830.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, CONTAINING the usual Astronomical calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents single and 75 cents per dozen.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, from October the 1st to January 1st, 1830.

A	J
James A. Alexander	John Johnson
Amos Alexander	K
Elizabeth Alexander	Henry Kelly 2
Silas Alexander	Mary Ann Kirkpatrick
Wm. A. Alexander	John W. King
Thomas N. Alexander	L
Jeremiah Alderson	John N. Lees
Rev. S. S. Burdett	A. C. Labatt
John J. Blair	William Luckey
James C. Brawley	James Latta
Alexander Calder	John Little 2
Col. John Carter	Robert Lindsey
John Capps or	M
James Mulwee	James McCulloch
James Caldwell	Lawson H. McCoy
Robt. T. Cheek	Jos. McCulloch
George Cathy	James Moore 2
James Cunningham	Wm. McKinly
John Campbell	Guy Maxwell
Isham Dunlap	John McCraven
Col. John Davis	Thomas McGhee
Suzanna Davis	James H. McGinn
E	Rev. Robt. H. Morrison
C. Etzinger	N
Eliza O'Farrell	Thos. A. Norment, Esq.
William Falls	P
William Flinn	Martha Price
G	Simon V. Pelt
Rev. Isaac Greer	Sally Person
John Gurnon	Rev. Walter S. Pharr
John Garner	R
Dr. Jas. P. Gilmore	Robt. Riley 2
George W. Gage	Robt. D. Russell
Alex. Greer, Esq.	Dr. J. Ross
Capt. Wm. Greer	John W. Rodgers
H	William Riley
Alex. Henderson 2	S
John Helloms	Edward H. Siles
John Hartgrove	Robt. Sencen
Miss Nancy Haugland	Hugh Smith
James Hunter 2	Secretary of the?
John Huntington	Bible Society
Saml. T. Hutchison	T
Saml. Howie	Lucius Tomkins
Jno. Hall	Amelia Tarlton
Alex. Hall	Thos. Trotter
Saml. Hyams	George Todd
Dr. Jno. Harpholdt	B. W. Taylor
James Heath	W
Thomas Henry	William Wilson
Dr. Saml. Henderson	Joseph Wilson
	Francis Wilson
	Rev. S. Williamson
	Martha Wilson
	John Walker, jun.

WM. SMITH, P. M.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1830.—31269

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—095

North-Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 28.—Mr. Wellborn presented a bill to prevent protracted and vexatious litigation by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, out of Court. Read the first time. [Authorized Justices to try actions on the case, those for Trespass, Tort, &c. where the amount in controversy, does not exceed a certain sum.]

Mr. Martin from the Committee of Claims, reported a resolution in favor of Thomas Walker of Mecklenburg, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Ward from the committee appointed on that part of the Governor's Message, relating to the Militia and Public Arms, reported a bill concerning the distribution of the Public Arms to certain Police authorities therein specified, in cases of invasion or insurrection and for other purposes.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the chair, on the bill fixing the fees of Clerks, and Sheriffs, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Hinton of Wake, announced the death of Reuben Sanders, the Senator from the county of Johnston, who died this morning, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Hinton, it was

Resolved, That the Members of this Legislature, will wear armbands on their left arm, for the space of thirty days, as a testimony of respect to the memory of Reuben Sanders, Esq. deceased, late Senator from Johnston County.

On motion of Mr. Spaight, the Senate immediately adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.—Mr. Rainey presented a bill requiring Registers and Clerks to keep their offices at Court houses. Read the first time and rejected.

Mr. McDiarmid, a bill securing the collection of fines and amercements from Sheriffs in this State. Read the first time.

Mr. Sneed from the committee of Finance, reported a bill to provide for the collection of a Judgment obtained against certain devisees of the late John Haywood, in Wake county Court. Read the first time.

The Senate again went into a committee of the whole, on the bill fixing the fees of the Clerks and Sheriffs and after some time spent therein, the Chairman reported the bill to the Senate with sundry amendments and recommended its passage. The bill was accordingly read the second time and passed.

The following engrossed bills passed their second and third readings and were ordered to be enrolled, viz:—To repeal the act of last session, authorizing the County Courts of Ashe and Wilkes to keep in repair a road by Jefferson, by the imposition of tolls—To extend the provisions of an act passed in 1826 to appoint commissioners to build a new Courthouse in the county of Surry and for other purposes, and the bill appointing commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between Anson and Mecklenburg.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 26.—Mr. Polk, from the Military Committee, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of a number of the citizens of Montgomery county. Concurred in.

Mr. Graham presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rutherford, on the subject of a Turnpike Road. Referred.

Mr. Edmonston presented a bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between the counties of Haywood and Buncombe; and

Mr. Carson presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1827, allowing further time for the registration of Grants, proving and registering Mesne Conveyances, Powers of Attorney, Bills of Sale and Deeds of Gift; and furthermore to provide for the appointment of Commissioners by the Governor in any of the States of the Union and the District of Columbia, to take and receive acknowledgment or probate of any and all such deeds or other instruments of writing required to be registered by the laws of this State.

The bill to provide for the better organization of the County Courts of Rutherford, was read the second time and rejected.

Mr. Pearson presented a bill to amend an act passed at last session, to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estate of deceased persons; and the law in relation to the levying of Executions issued by Justices of the Peace. Read the first time.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.—Mr. M. from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution in favor of David Marsburn of Burke, made a report recommending its rejection. Concurred in.

The bill to enable the Public Treasurer to employ the service of additional Clerks, was read the third time and passed, 65 to 55.

A balloting took place for Cavalry Officers attached to the 11th brigade, Wm. C. Means was chosen Colonel.

Commandant and James Dunn, Major.

We alluded in our last, to certain resolutions submitted by Mr. Bynum and Mr. Gaston, in relation to the powers of the General Government. We now subjoin them:—

Mr. Bynum's Resolutions:

Whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the permanency of our political institutions greatly depends on a definite partition of powers between the Federal and State Governments, giving to one all the powers distinctly enumerated in the Constitution, and reserving to the other all those not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States by the Constitution.

Therefore resolved, That Congress, under the division of these powers, have no right to pursue works of Internal Improvements, such as the cutting of roads and canals within the limits of the individual States.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Legislature, that the assumption and exercise of such a power by Congress, are contrary to the genius and spirit of our Internal compact, and subversive of the independence and sovereignty of the individual States.

Be it further resolved, As the opinion of this Legislature, that the exercise of such a power would prove as inexpedient and impolitic, as it is unconstitutional.

Resolved, That if it be deemed expedient by the States, that the Constitution should be so amended as to apportion the surplus funds of the revenue of the United States amongst the several States, according to the ratio of their representation, to be placed under the immediate control of the Legislatures of the several States, to be appropriated to such improvements as may be deemed by them most expedient for their internal regulations, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to accomplish the proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution, and to sustain by all other legitimate means the principles contained in these resolves.

Resolved, That the Executive be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Gaston's Resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Government has not the right to make improvements within the limits of this State, except such as are necessary and proper means to execute the powers which have been delegated by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That roads required for military operations, or for the convenient and speedy transmission of the mail, canals for facilitating commerce between this State and her sister States; and inlets, ports and harbors, made or improved for the purposes of commerce with foreign nations and the other States of the confederacy, are among the means necessary and proper to execute powers thus delegated.

Resolved, That the General Government has also the constitutional power to appropriate money to all such objects of internal improvement as may be sanctioned by this State, and tend to the promotion of the general prosperity of the United States.

And resolved further, That to insure to each State a fair part in such appropriations, it is expedient that the General Government should apportion its surplus revenue among the several States according to the ratio of their representation, to be by them applied to these purposes of internal improvement.

From the Register, Jan. 4.

LEGISLATURE.—On Thursday last, Cadwallader Jones, David L. Sooin, and Jas. Morgan were elected Members of the Board of Internal Improvement, for the ensuing year.

The bill to provide for the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake, was rejected on the ground, that the condition of the fund for Internal Improvements, will not justify an appropriation of money commensurate with the object of the bill.

The Resolution was also postponed, which appropriated \$12,000 for the purpose of making and having engraved a Map of the State.

A bill has been reported in the Senate, from the committee of Internal Improvements, making an appropriation to construct a Rail Road from Fayetteville to Campbellton. It has passed its first reading.

The House of Commons, on Thursday, took up the message of the Senate, in relation to their bill for establishing a Bank of the State, and after some debate, resolved to return the imperfect bill again to the Senate. After which, Mr. Pearson introduced a new bill (almost a literal copy of the Senate's bill) for establishing a Bank of the State, which passed its first reading.

The Senate, on the following day, acted on the above message of the House of Commons; and, after some discussion, a motion was made and carried, to suspend the rule which requires all motions for reconsideration to be made on the same day, or the day following that on which the decision was made which is sought to be reversed. A motion was then made to reconsider the question of passage on the third reading of the bill for establishing a Bank of the State. Which being agreed to, and the bill being again before the Senate, the section containing the blanks was stricken out and another was inserted, making it the duty of the next Legislature to fix the salaries of the President, Cashier and Directors; and it was again passed and returned to the House of Commons for their concurrence.

The House of Commons was on Friday, engaged in the discussion of the Bill for extending the charters of the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear from 1835 to 1838, with a view of affording those Institutions three years further time to wind up their business, and to put it in the power of the Banks to continue the same indulgence to their debt-

ors that is now given, of paying their debts by reasonable instalments, instead of immediately enforcing payment, which they would be under the necessity of doing, without such extension. The bill was ably advocated by Messrs. Gaston, Pearson, Fisher, Houghton, Long, and O'Brien and opposed by Messrs. Wheeler and Cooper. The bill voted its second reading by the following vote:—Yeas 90—Nays 37.

The bill for extending the Charter of the State Bank of North Carolina, to lessen the number of its Directors, &c. passed its second reading.

The House of Commons after some debate passed the bills for extending the Charters of the State Bank and the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, and sent them to the Senate for concurrence.

—Both bills were passed by a majority by more than two to one.

Board of Agriculture.—This Board held its annual meeting some days since in the Senate Chamber; and after receiving such communications as were made by the Delegates from the several Agricultural Societies present, and ordering a fresh supply of Grape Vine Cuttings for each of the Societies connected with the Board, the following Officers were re-appointed for the ensuing year, viz: Charles Fisher, Esq. President; James Mcbane, Esq. Vice-President; and J. Gale, Secretary.

Register.

A Father and two Sons Killed.—Last week, James Hemsworth, of Garforth, near Leeds, sent his son John into a well, which had been covered up for some time, to fetch up a pick-axe. The young man, unconscious of danger, descended by means of a rope. When he had nearly reached the bottom, his father perceiving a tremulous motion in the rope, suspected that all was not right, and drew it up, but before the youth had reached the top, he was exhausted as to be obliged to let go his hold, and was precipitated to the bottom. The father immediately alarmed his son James, who descended the well, but from some cause fell from the rope. The father then descended by the rope, when shocking to relate, he was precipitated to the bottom, and shared the fate of his sons. The bodies were afterwards taken out with grappling irons. The father was alive, but instantly expired, and in the two sons the vital spark was quite extinct.

English paper.

Tragic Affair.—A certain Captain Thomas Thompson, of Elizabeth City, two or three years ago, succeeded in obtaining the hand of an amiable and respectable young lady of Beaufort, Carteret county. In a short time after their marriage, his conduct towards her became so brutal that her friends separated her from him. He has professed to feel extremely unhappy in consequence, and has endeavored to prevail upon her to return to him, but without effect. For nearly or quite two years this has been his course, until within the last few months, when he has been heard of. It seems, however, that he is now slumbering to make a more deadly spring. On Saturday, the 16th inst. he arrived at Beaufort, armed with pistols and a dirk, and entered the dwelling of his unfortunate wife, caught her in his arms and endeavored to persuade her to go with him. The family became alarmed, and despatched a messenger for the brother of the wife, who was at Fort Macon (two miles off). On his arrival he demanded his sister. Thompson refused, and threatened any man with instant death who should touch either him or his wife. The brother, however, agreeing to leave it to the lady to choose, and she preferring to remain, Thompson snapped one pistol at the young man, and stabbed his wife once in her breast and twice in her arm—and likewise, a Justice of the Peace, who attempted to stop him. He then made his escape, and though vigilant measures were adopted, the Police have not succeeded, as yet, in taking him.

Register.

Wilmington, Dec. 22.

Horrid Accident.—A negro woman, the property of Mrs. Ann Smith of this place, was burned to death, on Friday night last. The circumstances of the case are such as to lead some of our Physicians to the opinion that this was a case of spontaneous combustion, the woman having for a length of time been in the habit of intemperance. She was in her senses when the Doctor was called in, and persisted in saying she was not on fire, but that she felt a dreadful burning at the bottom of her stomach, and begged for something to relieve the pain. We understand that she was so badly burnt that her intestines fell out before she died.

Liberalist.

Robberies.—It is a matter of regret that the ten passengers, and the driver who were recently attacked by three highwaymen on the Western Turnpike, near Philadelphia, had not possessed a little of the spirit of the gentleman mentioned in the following article, copied from the Philadelphia Chronicle:

A few nights since, a gentleman attach-

ed to the orchestra of one of the theatres, and reading a short distance West of the Scuykill permanent bridge, after the conclusion of the evening's performance set out, as usual, to walk home. At the bridge, he was cautioned, by the gatekeeper, to be aware of two suspicious looking fellows that had just passed. He put his money and his watch into one of his boots, and went on. Near the other end of the bridge, these men accosted him, one of them asking the time of the night; but he declined producing his watch. The three walked quietly on together, till they came to the Darby road. One of the fellows then suddenly and violently seized the musician, who drew a sword from the cane in his hand, made a thrust at his assailant, and probably wounded him, as he sung out as if hurt. The other vagabond clapped his hand on his companion's mouth, and the gentleman made his way home without further molestation.

Perpetual Motion.—The editor of the United States' Gazette gives a description of a machine invented by a Mr. Vandyke, now exhibiting at the Arcade, in Philadelphia, which is set in motion by the current air, and which must, apparently, continue to run as long as the materials of which it is composed shall endure in their present form.—A basket or bucket wheel, which is placed horizontally in a large box, is set in motion by streams of air rushing in by eight or nine apertures, from boxes at the side. The air which enters the box, passes out by a flue. The motion is obtained by an application of the same principles upon which chimneys are made to draw. Mr. Vandyke says that the power of the machine may be greatly increased, and the motion of the wheels be regulated by a pendulum.

Mount Vesuvius.—An American traveler, who lately visited Mount Vesuvius, says—"The crater is more than six miles in circumference and falls down from the verge almost perpendicularly. Looking down this horrible gulf 150 feet or 200 feet, the eye rests on a perfect plane below, covering the whole area of the crater, and resembling a lake covered with ice, which is browned with dirt. Many fissures or cracks appear in the plain, formed no doubt by the contraction of the lava while passing from a liquid to a solid state. In the midst of this plain were two pyramids, from which vast volumes of smoke, mingled with red hot cinders, rose with impetuous fury, causing a roaring noise in the atmosphere around.—Here, then, you see, are craters within a crater. The interior of the grand crater is constantly filled up. Some tremendous eruption will probably remove all the plain within, and send it out in liquid flames."

Tallahassee, Dec. 8.

We learn that Mr. Preston, a planter resident about fourteen miles from this place, has a sugar manufactory, on a very extensive scale, in successful operation. He is at present making at the rate of from 15 to 18 hhds. every 24 hours, and should it be necessary, 25 may be made with facility in the same time. We shall endeavor to obtain the particulars as to the number of hands employed, the quantity of land cultivated, and the sugar manufactory on this plantation, which will afford our own citizens, who wish to engage in this lucrative cultivation, as well as those who intend to emigrate to the Territory, accurate data upon which to make calculations.

Cultivation of the Sugar cane.—Advices from New Orleans of the 1st inst. speak highly favorable of the result of experiments, recently made near Alexandria, Louisiana. Specimens of sugar produced on the plantation of Major Thomas, have been pronounced by competent judges, to be of the first quality.—It is believed that the lands of the parish of Rapids in Alexandria, will produce the sugar cane as abundantly as any on the coast. It is added that should the "resources of that strong and rich part of Red River be directed to the culture of the cane, an immense addition will be made to the crops of the State. Already have many of the strongest planters procured their seed cane, with the most flattering prospects of success."

N. Y. Spec.

Two pretty and interesting girls in their teens, were recently brought before the New York police, charged with stealing two pieces of diaper from a shop in Canal-street. The testimony against them was positive. One obtained bail—the other went to Bridewell, preparatory to their trial. The tears of contrition fell fast, but too late.

Mr. Richard J. Wethoy aged 31, who died in New Haven, 10th ult. by his will has left his body for dissection. He had from early life a strong aversion to the custom of burial, always wished that his body should be devoted to some valuable purpose, believing that its dissection, by aiding the cause of science, might alleviate temporal suffering.

Mrs. Woolsey, 98 years old, arrived at Chegrim, Ohio, a few weeks since from Albany to visit her children, hav-

ing travelled 500 miles in a wagon in 14 days. One of her children is 84 years old, and one of the first settlers.

The largest paper mill in the United States is that built by Messrs. Gilpin, on the Brandywine in Delaware. A sheet of paper can be made by its machines to the length of 100 miles. It issues its paper in a single sheet, which is afterwards cut to the size desired.

New-York, Dec. 24.

Another Fire.—Before one fire is extinguished the jaded firemen are called to a new scene of action. Several companies were last evening called to the ruins of the fire at the corner of Pearl-street and Burling-slip; and a little after midnight, the citizens were again aroused from their slumbers by the appalling cry of fire. The flames had broken out in the apartment of the house No. 68 Hudson, occupied by Robert Atkinson, and destroyed in its progress five dry goods stores.

The buildings were frame, of very little value, were owned by Wm. Paulding, Esq. and were insured.—The fire had made such rapid progress, that a considerable part of the goods in the stores were destroyed.

Appeal from Ceará.—General Jackson through his agents, removed from the office of Inspector of Customs, in this District, Mr. Richard M. Field, for many years a faithful and experienced officer, upon the sole ground that he was opposed to the election of the said Jackson to the Presidency. Yesterday, (December 15,) the citizens of Providence convened in town meeting to elect a Town Clerk, an office above all others in the town requiring integrity, uprightness, and diligence; and the result was, that Richard M. Field was chosen. The vote was the largest ever given in the election of a town officer.

Providence Adv.

Another appeal.—The People and the General Government seem, in a number of instances, to have formed a very different estimate of the merit of individuals. A recent instance of this has been exhibited in the town of Petersburg, Virginia, where Col. JAMES ROBERTSON has been elected to represent that borough in the Legislature of the State, although he was considered by the President unworthy to hold the office of Collector of the Port, and had accordingly been dismissed.

Nat. Int.

Letter paper is manufactured at Donaldson's Mill, near Hanover, New Jersey, scented with rose and geranium. The perfume which the paper gives is said to be equal to the fragrance of the full blown rose, and will last for years before the scent is entirely out, even though exposed to the air.

The perpetual application of the term "federal," to all persons and things obnoxious to the Jackson press, reminds us of a poor maniac we once saw, who thought and talked of nothing but beans. It was his only idea, and whatever you might say to him, his constant cry was—"I want some beans—give me some beans—why don't you give me some beans—I tell you I want some beans." With him it was all beans, beans, beans. With the Jackson press it is all federal, federal, federal. With a slight change of phrases, the crazy man would make a first rate Jackson editor.

N. H. Journal.

The Boston Bulletin, a Jackson paper, ashamed of the report of Secretary Eaton, says that Duff misprinted it for the purpose of disgracing the writer. Upon this Duff, without taking up the cudgels for the Secretary, contents himself with denying the assertion, and declaring that he printed it as it was written. Thus, between the two, the Secretary falls to the ground.

Register.

An Ohio editor declined publishing an obituary notice of two columns, on the death of an infant 3 months old; deeming it rather too long; and for which refusal the writer stopped his paper.

A Newfoundland paper states the marriage of "the Rev. Mr. Williams, aged 76, to Miss Polly Candle, aged 14. Majority of the Rev. gentleman over the fair luminary, 62.

Moral Courage.—A rare instance of this virtue was exhibited by the House of Representatives last week. Twice the house voted by strong majorities to adjourn from Tuesday over till Monday. But on the final vote, when some industrious member opposed to the adjournment, called for the ayes and noes, the motion was voted down by a great majority. Thus members would vote by whole squadrons, when their names are not recorded, for motions which they had not the courage to sustain, when the people could see by the record how they voted.

N. Y. Spectator.

The Jackson papers, with one accord, declare the President's Message the best one that was ever written.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1830.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

A meeting of the citizens of this place, convened according to previous notice, assembled at the Court-house on Friday evening last, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Temperance Society. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, explaining the object of the proposed Society, and demonstrating, from the experience of other sections of the country, the happy influence which similar institutions have exerted, in suppressing intemperance and discountenancing even the moderate use of ardent spirits; after which a constitution, embodying the principle of total abstinence, was submitted and adopted by the meeting. About twenty persons then came forward and signed the constitution. The Society then organized itself by electing its officers, who are as follows:—

Rev. Jesse Rankin, President.
Rev. John Beck, Vice-Presidents.
Thos. L. Cowan, Corresponding Sec'y.
J. O. Beard, Jr., Recording Sec'y.
Dr. A. Long, Treasurer.
John Murphy, Managers.
Samuel Lemly,
Michael Brown,
Jas. G. Hall,

A Temperance Society was formed, some time since, in Unity Congregation, in this county, which numbers, at this time, 35 or 40 members, 23 of whom are females. Societies for the suppression of intemperance are multiplying in this State, as well as throughout the United States; and they are destined, we doubt not, to exert a most important and propitious influence on society. Many persons, entirely favorable to the object which they have in view, may have objections to becoming members, for it is not to be expected that all will think alike on any subject, or agree in the expediency or propriety of particular measures to accomplish a desired object; yet no one who loves his country and wishes that her free institutions may be perpetual, will throw any obstacle in the way to as complete success as the most enthusiastic philanthropist can anticipate to the exertions of Temperance Societies.

Trouble at Washington.—The following letter from the correspondent of the N. Y. Spectator, discloses some things which, it is said, have excited much interest in private circles at Washington, and caused the Executive no little uneasiness. Other letters from Washington not only mention the same circumstances, but go more into detail; so that there is good reason to believe that they are but too well founded. We may shortly expect more full disclosures; when the people will see, doubtless, what appropriate characters have been selected to root out corruption, and to set a bright example of moral worth to the country.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 23.

The current rumour of this day here is, that the Rev. Mr. Campbell is about to make a publication of all the facts and circumstances connected with the recent difference between him and Mr. Eaton, on the subject of the domestic connections of the latter. It is said that Mr. Campbell feels it due to his professional character and standing, to prove to the world that his interference has been such as was warranted, and even called for, by the obligations of his spiritual calling; and that the exposition, if made, would be most justifiable of his course. All his hesitation has resulted from an apprehension that his motives might be misconceived; but it is said that the insulting language adopted towards him by Mr. Eaton has at length determined him to pursue this as the only course left him. Public opinion, indeed, unless Mr. Campbell does take this course, must soon take a direction to his injury; since motives will be imputed to him which would be unbecoming the pure and dignified feelings which ought to distinguish a minister of the gospel. Mr. Campbell has felt the necessity of preparing himself, in case he should be forced into the field, and has, accordingly, accumulated a mass of testimony, not to be used in sport, not for the purpose of gratuitous mischief, but only in case it shall be found necessary for him to stand on his own defence. The testimony thus collected, is said not to be confined to the matters to which I have alluded, but to embrace other facts relative to the manner in which Purser Timberlake, (the former husband of Mrs. Eaton,) expended some of his money—and, as he is now a defaulter to the amount of some twenty or thirty thousand dollars, this matter may become of some importance. It is said that a correspondence has been discovered among the papers, connected with the accounts of Mr. Timberlake, which shows that he transmitted considerable sums to Mr. Eaton, the receipt of which the latter acknowledges. These moneys, transmitted from time to time, were vested by Mr. Eaton in the purchase of several houses in this city, which stand in his name. I believe they formerly belonged to Mr. O'Neale, the

father of Mrs. Eaton, who kept a tavern in one of them, and was considered to have failed in business. What other facts may be connected with the transaction I am not able to inform you; but these which I have mentioned are now matters of public notoriety: copies of the letters, it is said, have been made, and are in the possession of individuals who are not much disposed to keep them from the public eye. Should this affair come before the public in an authentic form, it will furnish food for the lovers of piquant conversation, until the proceedings of Congress may have furnished something of a different character.

The Hornet.—Little doubt is now entertained, that this vessel, with her fine crew, has been lost. The gale in which she perished, is said to have been one of the most terrible hurricanes ever known in the West India seas. Mr. Prager, vice-consul of the U. States, a Mr. Harrison, and a Mr. Donaldson, were on board with all their money, books and papers.

The schooner Lafayette sailed from Norfolk on the 14th November, with 197 slaves on board, bound for New Orleans; and in the course of the voyage, the slaves rose and endeavored to seize the ship, with the intention, as they afterwards declared, of slaying the whites and running the vessel for St. Domingo. The attempt, fortunately, was unsuccessful, owing, principally, to the intrepidity of a passenger on board, who also saved the life of the captain just as one of the mutineers was aiming a death blow at him with a handspike. When the vessel arrived at New Orleans, the United States District Attorney had the persons who brought the slaves there, and about one hundred of the slaves arrested. The New-Orleans papers make serious complaint against the northern slave owners, for sending their vicious & vagabond slaves to that place, thus exposing the state to a terrible evil; and they call upon the legislature to take the subject into consideration, and to take more effectual measures to prevent the introduction of vicious slaves from other states. The only effectual way to do this, will be to prohibit the domestic slave trade altogether; and the states south of us, will, we doubt not, before a long time, find it necessary to do this for their own safety.

Legislative Items.—The Sheriff Bill has become a law. The vote in the House, on its passage, was 80 to 49. The election is vested in the free white men of the State. Of the members from this county in the House of Commons, two, (Messrs. Poik and Pearson,) voted against the bill, and one, (Mr. Fisher,) in favor of it.

The bill to establish a Penitentiary in this State, has been laid on the table in the House of Commons, by a vote of 102 to 18—in effect, rejected.

A bill, increasing the compensation of the Public Treasurer, has passed the House of Commons, and received its first reading in the Senate.

A bill to divorce John Sloan, of Mecklenburg, from Elizabeth Sloan, has passed its third reading in the Senate.

The bill introduced into the Senate, directing the Supreme Court to be held alternately at Raleigh and Statesville, has passed that body by a vote of 37 to 22. Ineffectual attempts were made by different members, to have Salisbury, and other places, substituted for Statesville. The bill has received its first reading in the House of Commons; but whether it will pass in its present form, is considered questionable.

Mr. Caldwell's resolution, on the power of the General Government to make internal improvements, was still under discussion in the Senate. Mr. Spaight spoke at some length against it, on the 2d instant—when he had finished, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

A large and most respectable meeting was held at Masonic Hall, in the city of New-York, on the 28th ult. "for the purpose of considering the present circumstances of the Cherokee and other south-western tribes of Indians, in connection with the treaties which recognize and guarantee their rights, and the doctrines promulgated by Georgia and other neighboring states, that they may

rightfully extend their laws over the persons, territories and possessions of the Indians; and also, for the purpose of such an expression of opinion, in view of the premises, as becomes the citizens of a free, enlightened & powerful republic."

Col. Trumbull, a patriot of the revolution and aid-de-camp of Washington, was called to the chair, assisted by Peter Sharpe, Esq. and Dr. John Torrey, as Secretaries. The meeting was opened by Hugh Maxwell, Esq. in a speech, which, from the sketch given of it in the New-York papers, must have been a powerful effort of talent and eloquence.

Mr. M. was followed by several other gentlemen; the last of whom, towards the close of his speech, remarked—"It is my solemn belief as a man and a christian, that it is just as certain as the revolution of the seasons, that if this deed is permitted to be done," [wresting their lands from the Indians, and forcing them into the western wilds] "we, as a nation, will be subjected to the visitation of some awful calamity: to believe that this consequence will follow, requires a belief in the christian religion; for history teaches us, that such injustice, such oppression, never yet went unpunished, and that no nation ever mingled such ingredients for others, without having the cup returned to their own lips, and being compelled to drink it to the very dregs." A memorial on the subject was unanimously adopted, and copies of it directed to be transmitted to both Houses of Congress.

A more iniquitous project, in our opinion, was hardly ever conceived, than the one which is now in progress with regard to the Indians. It is founded on the tyrant's plea, that "might gives right;" and is without even the color of justice, however much it may have been garnished by the sophistry of interested advocates. It is surprising to us that the public, and especially the christian public, view it with so much apathy: their sympathies are readily enlisted for the Greeks, the East Indians, the South Sea Islanders; and yet when a deed of oppression unparalleled, is not only meditated, but almost consummated, on a people within our borders—the remnants of a mighty and noble race—they look upon it with perfect unconcern. The public should be aroused on this subject—it is not properly understood, or it certainly would not be viewed with such cold indifference.

The Legislature adjourned on Friday last, after a session of nearly eight weeks. The Bill for establishing a Bank of the State was postponed in the House, by a small majority; and the Bill extending the charters of the several existing Banks, has become a law. The Bill directing the Supreme Court to be held alternately at Raleigh and Statesville, received its quiet in the House. Mr. Caldwell's resolutions were not definitely acted on in the Senate, though it was believed a majority of that body were favorable to them; indeed, very little, of public benefit, has been done during the session. In our next we shall give a list of the laws passed, when our readers can judge for themselves as to the value of the labors of the late Legislature.

Supreme Court.—This body have attended to the transaction of no business as yet, but the examination of applicants for licence. The following persons have received them:—

SUPERIOR COURT.
Daniel Coleman, of Calabrus,
Thomas Forman, late of New York.
COUNTY COURT.
Patrick Barry, of Salisbury.
E. A. Erwin, of Burke.
James M. Rushing, of Anson.

Colombia.—It is very evident, says the N. Y. Spectator, that fresh troubles are brewing in Colombia. Information has recently been received from various points of that republic, which lead to the belief that Bolivar and his partisans, are making preparations to change the form of Government into a monarchy. One project is, to crown Bolivar, and marry him to a daughter of the Duke of Orleans—the crown to be hereditary, if Bolivar should leave issue—if not, to descend to the Orleans line. Another project is to make Bolivar President for life.—In either event, it is believed that Venezuela will separate itself from the Republic.

The Height of Presumption.—An old woman was praising, in rather unqualified and enthusiastic terms, the sermons of a Scotch minister who had acquired a great name for depth and sublimity. The suspicions of her auditor were a

little roused, and he ventured to propose the question to her, "Well, Jenny, do you understand him?" Understand him?" said Jenny, holding up her hands with the utmost astonishment at the question, "Me understand him; wud I hae the presumption?"

A farmer once sold a merchant some grain, agreeing to take the pay "out of the store." He went into the street, and demanded his pay.

Marriage.—A late writer says that married men live longer than bachelors; and that a widower of fifty stands higher in the estimation of the ladies than a bachelor of forty.

A thief in New York, 18 years old, who was afterwards convicted of several thefts, on his arrest shouted several times for the "Forties," a band of thieves who take their name from the story in the Arabian Nights.

A wife made of Nothing.—Mr. Josiah Patch was lately married in Quincy, Mass. to Miss Eleanor Nothing.

At an Auction sale in Bradford, Mass. a few weeks since, a quantity of Gin was sold for ten cents a gallon! and good W. I. Rum went heavy at thirty five cents.

At Edinburgh, lately, in the course of one week, not less than one hundred and forty persons, ten males and one hundred and thirty females, victims to drunkenness, were taken to the different police watch-houses. Let Captain Basil Hall look at home.

Married.

In Cabarrus county, on Tuesday, the 22d of December, 1829, Mr. Silas Young, to Miss Lavinia Post; and on Thursday, the 24th, by the Rev. Mr. Boger, Mr. Lemon Fisher, to Miss Polly Quilman.

Died.

In this county, on Thursday morning last, after an illness of a few days, Mr. Matthew Locke, sen. aged about 23 years.

LAND for SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term, 1829, will be sold, for cash, on the 13th day of February next, at Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin, all the plantation adjoining the Bridge on the north side of the river, containing three hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less. Also, the interest of Moses A. Locke in said Bridge Stock, being one-third in fee and one-third for life.

ALSO, for cash, on the 15th day of February, at the Court-house in Salisbury, the House and Lots in town, on which Moses A. Locke now lives, reserving to the occupants the right of removing from the garden such shrubs and plants as they may choose.

SAM. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
January 8th, 1830.—51272

SCHOOL.

THE next quarter of the subscriber's school will commence on Monday, the 18th instant. Scholars, as heretofore, will be instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, Geography, History, the Latin and Greek Languages.

J. G. HALL.
Salisbury, Jan. 9, 1830.—21268

PAY UP!

ALL persons indebted to KYLES & MEENAN are earnestly called upon to pay their respective dues on or before February Court, after which period they will close their Books. Persons having claims against us, will please present them for payment.

61272 KYLES & MEENAN.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Lincoln-ton, N. C. on the first day of January, 1830.

A	William S. Martin
Jacob Anderholt	Thomas A. Meers
Monsey Abernathy	Marmaduke Maples
Henry Asbury	John Micra
John Abernathy	Andrew G. Mays
B	Samuel Martin
Thomas Badget 2	William W. Morris
Richard T. Brumby 4	N
Robt. Brumby	John Nolin
James C. Baird	R
John Berry	John Richards
Abraham Brown	Judith Rabb
Riley Bane	David Ramsour (Tan-ner)
C	Michael Ryanheart
Elkanah P. Coulter	S
John Cobb	John Smith
William Collins	Peter Sain
Henry Carpenter	Sheriff of Lincoln county 2
William D. Cathey	3
D	David Shuford
William Duncan	Malinda Smoyer
Joseph Dameron	Eli Smoyer
E	T
Jeremiah Eldeas	Richard Tallent
Abraham Earhart 2	Archibald Thompson
Christopher Eaker	Catharine Thompson
F	V
James Falls	James Vandike
Philip Frye	W
G	Sarah Woods
Andrew Helston	John Walick
Philip Henn	David Wilfong
John Hoyl	George Wacaster
Mason Harwell	John White
Delilah Herman	James Wilson
John Harris	Z
William Harper	David Zimerman
James A. Henderson	L
H	Joseph E. Bell, Pres.
Edward Lewis	Law. Henderson, Sec'y.
Spencer Leatherwood	C. E. Reinhardt, Treas.
Isaac Lowe	of the Bible Society
M	of Lincolnton, N. C.
James McComb	C. B. HENDERSON, P. M.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville Market, Dec. 30.

Cotton, 84 a 8.65, bagging, 17 a 24; bacon 6 a 74; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 36 a 40; flaxseed, 85; fat, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 30; lime, 2 30 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 7 50 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 22 a 26; sugar, common, 94, prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 28 a 30; whiskey 24 a 26; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes 1 to 14 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, Dec. 26.

Cotton, 9 a 94; flour, 6 a 68; corn, 50 a 55; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 34 a 35; beewax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 84; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 18 a 23; salt, Liverpool 40 a 00 T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 27 a 28; N. Orleans, 30 a 32.

Wilmington, December 30.—Cotton 7.50 a 8, corn 55, rice, per 100lbs 2.50 a 2.75, bacon 7 a 10, flour 6 a 7, coffee 12 a 14, molasses 28 a 32, sugar 8 a 10.50, whiskey 30, apple brandy 40, tobacco 4.

Newbern, January 2.—Beeswax 20, bacon 7 a 8, coffee 12.50 a 14, flour 6 a 64, leather, sole, 22 a 25, molasses 30 a 32, salt, Turke Island, 55 a 60, sugar 9 a 10, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40 a 45.

New-York, Dec. 31.

Cotton 84 a 11, coffee, Cuba, 11 a 124, Java, 144 a 15, flour 5, 67; wheat 1 10 a 1 14, sugar, N. Orleans, 7 a 74, St. Croix 84 a 94, whiskey, rye, 24 a 25, apple brandy 35 a 38.

Richmond, Dec. 31.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 14 a 17, according to quality; corn 40 a 42, flour 5 25 a 5 75, wheat 95 a 100, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25. North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis. S. Carolina do. 14 a 2. Georgia do. 24 a 3.

MRS. WILBY

WOULD give notice, that the present quarter of her School will terminate on the 22d inst. and that the next session will commence on the Monday following.

Jan. 4, 1830.

Pleasant Retreat Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in January, under the direction of the subscriber; and it is a consideration highly gratifying, that, while he has been for many years assiduously, and, in some degree, he hopes, successfully laboring to elevate the character and extend the usefulness of those Schools of which he has had charge, he has at length obtained a situation so well calculated, in every respect, for the business of Education, and the adaptation of instruction to the formation of moral habits.

The branches of education will embrace a regular course of Latin and Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surveying, together with all other branches usually taught in similar institutions.

The terms of tuition per session, are, \$5, \$7.50, and \$10, according to the branches taught.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at the customary prices.

The subscriber, after the close of January, will take a few boarders, and receive in payment Corn, Wheat or Pork.

BENJAMIN B. DYE.
Lincolnton, N. C. Dec. 26, 1829. 31268

Piano Forte for Sale.

I HAVE for sale, on consignment, direct from the Manufacturer, an elegant fine-toned PIANO FORTE, with extra additional Keys, and Harp Stop, made by L. Kicketts, Baltimore.

Mr. Kickett wishes to keep up a supply of Piano Fortes here. Those who wish to purchase an instrument different in value from the one now on hand, can be supplied in a short time.

JOHN IRWIN.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1830.—51272

Champagne!

I HAVE just received from Charleston, one Case of

CHAMPAGNE WINE, first quality;

Together with Stoughton's Bitters and first rate

Match Lights.

I still continue to get on my usual supply of

OYSTERS, Crackers, Fish, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1830. 51268

Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the State, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture: there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order; prime Meadows, Orchard, &c. Negroes would be received in payment; and the conditions, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May next, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable as any establishment of a similar kind in the State.

CHARLES JUGNOT.

Beatties Ford, Lincoln co., Dec. 7, 1829.—262

THE Raleigh Register will please give the above six insertions, and forward the account to the subscriber in Charlotte.

C. J.

Administrator's Sale.

ON the 25th and 26th days of January next at the residence of the late Joseph Wilson, I will sell all the personal estate of the deceased, consisting, in part, of 10 or 12 likely Negroes; 6 first rate Horses; Stock, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. The usual securities upon purchases required. Terms of sale, 12 months credit.

At the Mecklenburg County Court, I will sell, on credit, an extensive and unusually well selected Law and Miscellaneous Library.

MARSHALL T. POLK, Adm'r.
Dec. 20th, 1829.—51267

POETRY.

From the N. E. Weekly Review.

THE "GOOD OLD TIMES."

I wish the fashions were the same
As thirty years ago,
I can't imagine what can make
The tailors change them so:
When I was in my youth, I made
A coat of homespun do,
And thought it very fine to have
My hair tied in a queue.

And in those days our breeches were
All buckled at the knee,
And silver buckles would ensure
The best of company;
Our beavers were of comely shape,
And kept off sun and rain—
Oh how I wish those broad-brimmed hats
Would come in vogue again.

I'm troubled with a half a yard
Of cloth about my feet;
My coat is made so very small,
The laps will hardly meet;
Tight knees are all the fashion now,
And shoes must have square toes;
Where fashion will arrive at last,
The tailor only knows.

The dandies of the present day,
Have watch chains all of gold,
You'd think their monstrous pocket-books
Were filled with wealth untold;
My father wore a silver watch
And eke a good steel chain,
And well I recollect his strait
Old pewee headed cane.

He owned a large and thrifty farm
Of wood and meadow land,
And always had a plenty of
The dollar coins on hand;
I guess some dandy friends of mine
Would rather find it hard,
To pay for coats they're wearing now,
At "two pounds ten per yard."

But as for me, I wish I had
My silver dollars back,
To recollect my father's ways,
And tread the same old track;
To never do as I have done,
Risk hundreds on a bet,
Nor be obliged so oft to cry,
"Clean pockets here to let."

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Journal of the American Education Society.

SELF-MADE MEN.

No inconsiderable proportion of the men who have been distinguished blessings to the Church, and the world, in every age, are from the number of those who are expressly termed *self-made men*. They have risen from obscurity to the highest post of honor and respect, by powerful and persevering effort.

We have recently met with some conspicuous instances, in the profession of law, in Great Britain, which are taken from a London paper.

To these illustrious examples we subjoin a few from American history. Benjamin Franklin was the son of a tallow chandler and soap boiler, in Boston. After engaging for a time in the same business, he was bound to his brother, who was a printer. Afterwards at Philadelphia and London, he worked at the same trade. He filled some of the most important offices in the gift of his country, and was one of the most distinguished Philosophers of any country.

Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, was the son of poor parents, and was employed in his early life as a shoemaker. He became a distinguished lawyer, and a member of Congress. In that illustrious body, he had hardly his superior. Jefferson declared of him, "that he never said a foolish thing in his life."

Nathaniel Smith, of Woodbury, Connecticut, was destitute of the means of an early education, and without the advantages of a liberal course of study, became, by the force of his own exertions, an eminent jurist and lawyer. He was many years a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut, four years a Representative in Congress, and for thirteen years a Judge of the Supreme Court of the state.

Charles Chauncy, LL. D. of New Haven, Connecticut, was a striking instance of the self-made men. His native powers were such, that, without the advantages of a public education, he soon came forward to a commanding eminence in his profession. In 1776, he was appointed Attorney General for the State of Connecticut, and in 1789, a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Eli P. Ashman, of Northampton, Ms. an eminent lawyer and Senator in Congress, never enjoyed the benefits of a liberal education.

John Sullivan, a Major General in the Revolutionary Army, was the son

of an Irish schoolmaster, of Berwick, Me. He possessed talents which, united with uncommon industry, enabled him to emerge from his obscure condition, and without the benefits of a college education, to enjoy the highest honors in the gift of his country. He was President of the first Council of New Hampshire, and member of the first Congress.

Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a mere ploughman, till his 22d year. He was an eminent lawyer, President of Congress, Governor, and Chief Justice of Connecticut.

George Walton, also one of the Signers, was, in early life, an apprentice to a carpenter. He was afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, Governor of the State, and Senator in Congress.

William Whipple, of New Hampshire, an officer in the Revolution, and one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, was, in early life, a cabin-boy and a sailor. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a United States Senator. He framed the Articles of Capitulation at the taking of Burgoyne.

Stephen Hopkins, of R. Island, who belonged to the same illustrious band that signed the declaration of our liberties, was bred a plain farmer. He became Speaker of the State Legislature, Chief Justice, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

Our limits compel us to close the list of the illustrious men who are emphatically styled, "the architects of their own fortunes." We shall resume the subject in a future number, and shall exhibit all the marked instances, which may come to our knowledge, in all the learned professions. We regard it as a subject highly interesting, and one which holds out the strong voice of successful example to the young men of our country, who are aspiring to posts of usefulness, and who have no patrimony but indigence, and the genius which the God of Nature has given them.

When the writer of the above shall have proceeded to the task which he has assigned to himself, he will either abandon it, in despair, or complete a *Biography Americana*. Few of the men who have been prominent among us, for natural gifts, or literary and scientific attainments, have possessed the advantages of early culture and ample patrimony. Those of them who have possessed such advantages, will be found to be the exceptions to the general course of events. The instances which he has named can scarcely be considered as rare, though two of the individuals, Franklin and Sherman, attained to a degree of distinction which is seldom reached by the most fortunate and highly gifted, in any country or age. American history abounds in such instances. We could mention hundreds of such bright names as *Greene, Pendleton, Patrick Henry, Rittenhouse*, and, of late years, *Louwides and Crawford*. We have heard it said that the biographer of *Greene, Judge Johnson*, was himself in early life, like his illustrious hero, an operative blacksmith. Mind and character are not formed by the machinery of regular education, nor do they necessarily accompany wealth and leisure. Previous to, and during the revolution, there was but little individual wealth in this country; and subsequent to it, it became the policy of the several states to prevent, by their legislation, the accumulation and perpetuity of wealth in families. The law of primogeniture was abolished and entails were broken up, the necessary consequence of which is that the wealth accumulated by one individual, in successful enterprise, cannot be perpetuated in his family. His wealth is divided and subdivided among his descendants, till all these descendants must be poor, unless they are themselves successfully industrious. The means of education are also so abundant, in this country, and the path of political and professional distinction is so open, that it is in the power even of the poorest, to obtain the one, and advance himself in the other. Such a state of things is the most favorable to social happiness and national glory that could be devised, and, to perpetuate it, it is only necessary to multiply and extend the means of moral and mental improvement, till they are made to reach every class of the community, in every district of our wide and extensive territory. The policy of the National Government, in relation to the New States, has often attracted our admiration. A fund for the purposes of education is secured to them, forever, by the grant of a section in each township for common schools, and a township, in each State, for a university. Some of the old States are not quite so well provided

for; but, in them, individual means render national assistance unnecessary.

An original anecdote of Sherman occurs to us, which it may not be amiss to relate here, in connexion with the account given of his early employment. A distinguished Virginia member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, said to a young friend who had come to New-York, from Virginia, to attend the Convention, as a spectator, "You will to day have an opportunity to listen, in the Convention, to one of its wisest and ablest members, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. He was bred a shoemaker; and you may remark in his manner, a singular tenacity of early habit. When he draws a conclusion, he extends his arms, violently, as if he was drawing a waxed shoethread, after taking a stitch." Mr. Sherman soon rose, and, at the conclusion of a spirited and very ingenious argument, the gentleman was much amused to see the orator bring his hands together and draw them apart, in the manner described to him.

Boston Palladium.

ABSURDITIES OF THE LAW.

There is a good deal of common sense and plain truth in the following strictures from the London Monthly Magazine:

I have never been able to understand why a man should not be merely permitted or expected but absolutely persuaded and almost compelled by a judge, sitting on the judgment seat, and representing there the dignity and purity of justice, to tell a bold, deliberate, and notorious lie. Yet, this is what every culprit does, or is expected to do, and if he refuse, is persuaded to do, when he is arraigned at the bar as a criminal, and pleads to the arraignment, "not guilty." And why is this judicial form insisted upon? Not that guilt may more certainly be punished, but that it may have all the benefit of legal fictions and quibbles, for its possible escape. A case actually occurred at the Old Bailey, about eighteen months ago, where a young man of respectable connexions was indicted for forgery. He pleaded "guilty;" that is, he confessed his guilt; but he was induced, after much persuasion, from the bench, to retract his plea, and substitute for it the usual one of not guilty. The trial proceeded—there was some flaw in the indictment, or some defect in the evidence, and the judge directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty! Now this was all very well for the culprit; and he must have felt himself most agreeably bewildered with surprise and joy at finding his neck so unexpectedly slipped out of the halter; but what an indescribable satire it was upon the grave and impartial administration of justice! A criminal placed at the bar is asked whether he is guilty or not guilty of the offence with which he is charged; he says, "I am guilty, I acknowledge my crime, and I am prepared to atone for it;" when in steps the judge himself, exhorts him to tell a lie, entreats him not to be hanged, though he deserves it, and finally succeeds in placing him in a situation where he can escape from the consequences of his own frank confession, only by gross mockery of all law. The very ground upon which he is urged to forswear himself, is one that proclaims the inadequacy of the law to protect the innocent, and to punish the guilty. Why call upon a man at all to say whether he is guilty or not, when the fact of his guilt must be established, not by what he admits or denies, but by sufficient evidence? Why obtrude such a practical illustration of the lottery of justice, as to compel a man to take his chance of drawing a prize or a blank? But above all, why make the judge himself play the pander for a lie?

A Good hit.—Previous to an election in Ireland, a landlord of considerable fortune and interest, went over to his estate; he saw one of his tenants digging potatoes, and thus addressed him. "Paddy, how do you do?" Paddy, unaccustomed to such a salutation, looked wildly around to see from whence it could come; on perceiving his landlord and taking off his hat he answered, "pretty well, sir, I thank you; I hope I see you well." The landlord continued his conversation by asking, "what news have you, Paddy, in this part of the world?" to which the tenant replied, in truth, sir, I have none except that I think we shall have an Election or some such sort of thing." The landlord asked, "what makes you think so, Paddy?"—The tenant replied, "only because your honor never axes me how I do except about that time!"

Liberality.—Mr. John Gwynn, of Londonderry, Ireland, lately deceased, bequeathed forty-five thousand pounds sterling, for the establishment of a school, "for the education, clothing, boarding and apprenticing of male children in the city and a prescribed adjacent district, without regard to religious distinctions."

Curious Case in Surgery.—In the late Quebec hospital report we find the following:—"The case most worthy of remark in the surgical department happened to a man who, in the act of chopping wood, completely divided the first phalanx of the middle finger; his application to the institution was nearly two hours and a half after the accident; he then had the end of his finger in his pocket, which, to all appearance, was without vitality. It immediately, however, occurred to our minds, that the success which Dr. William Balfour, of Edinburgh, had experienced in similar cases, by instantly reuniting separate parts, might be anticipated in the present instance, although the lapse of time was greater by half than we are led to believe by his writings on the subject. We then, accordingly, put his plan to trial, by the common means of ahesive plaster, and not without success; for, on removing the dressings on the third day, adhesion of the separated parts had evidently taken place in two or three points, and vitality in the end of the finger was as great to the feel as any other part of the living body; the same dressings were continued, and in three days more adhesion was complete."

Mineral wealth of the West.—A writer in the Ohio State Journal mentions that iron is in great abundance in the lower section of the Scioto valley. On the waters of British creek, in Adams county, three blast furnaces are already in successful operation, at which upwards of 1500 tons of castings are made annually. The greater portion of it is manufactured into bar iron, nails, &c. at the iron forges on Paint creek. The iron of those forges is said to be equal to the best samples of Juniata or Swedish iron. Twenty years ago, the iron used in that neighbourhood was brought from Western Pennsylvania, and sold at from 16 to 25 cts. per lb. A number of furnaces and forges are also in operation, near the mouth of the Scioto river, and higher up, on the banks of the Ohio, near the French Grant. The ore is found in abundance throughout the whole region.

CARDUS AND WILLIAM.

There is more true wisdom to be learned from the following simple narrative (from the New York Gazette) than from the writings of all the sceptics that have flourished, from Cain down to the days of our modern philosopher in petticoats, Miss Frances Wright.

Boston Patriot.

Of late, my friend Lang, a good deal has been said about Miss Wright and her Temple of Reason. I think the plain, simple, but true history, of myself and William, affords as good a practical comment on the effects of infidel principles as any thing I have met with. If you think it worth publishing, it is at your service. In a short time it will be forty winters since I first landed in New York. I was then in my twentieth year, without a face that I knew, or a friend to counsel or direct. On the first sabbath morning after we landed, three young men of our passengers called and inquired where I was going to-day. I said, to church; they answered, we have been near ten weeks confined to the ship, let us now walk out and see the country; our health requires exercise, and we can go to church another day. I said, as long as I can remember I had gone to church with my father every sabbath of my life, and when we parted, his last words were, "Remember the sabbath day." They went to the country; I went to church; they spent a few shillings of their wages; I put two one penny corporation bills in the plate. Some of them were good mechanics, and got from \$8 to \$10 per week; my branch was poor, and it was only by close application I earned \$5 per week. They continued going into the country, found loose company, spent most of their week's wages, came home half drunk, sometimes caught by a thunder storm, spoiled their fine hats and clothes; rose late on Monday morning, bones and head aching, and could work but little all that day. I went to church, saved my wages, rose early on Monday morning, my bones rested, my head sound and started on the labors of the week with a light heart and quiet conscience. At the end of the year, they could show fine clothes and powdered heads on Sunday; but I could show \$100 piled in the corner of my chest. They have all been gone long ago; having lived fast they died early; while I, as one consequence of regular living, have not been confined by sickness one day in all that period.—Now, Mr. Deist and Mrs. Deist, you propose to reform the world by destroying the bible and abolishing the sabbath, I would ask

you, who lived the most comfortable life, they or I? Who were the most useful members of society?—They died and left their wives and children beggars. If I die to-night, my family have the tools and hands to make themselves independent of the world.

About three months after I landed, there came from England into the shop where I wrought, a man by the name of William; he had a fine little woman for a wife, and one or two children. He was an excellent mechanic, and the first, I believe, who manufactured coach springs in New York; he was by religious profession a Baptist, and went to the church in Gold-street. Dr. Foster, I believe, was then the pastor. But William was a warm politician; a democrat as red hot as the iron he hammered. He was soon found out by the radicals of that day. About this time there came to the city a man by the name of Palmer, who was either born blind, or had lost his sight by disease. This blind leader of the blind used to lecture on deism in what was then the Assembly Room, in William-street. William was led by some of his new associates into this dungeon of despair, and drank deep in their dark and cheerless doctrines. In a short time he came out a flaming deist, and instead of going with his wife and children to church, he led them to Long Island, or the fields in Jersey; or he went by himself to a low tavern, and harangued on Tom Paine's Age of Reason, to any set of blockheads who would hear him. His children, as they grew up, being left to themselves, soon associated with bad company, and turned out worse than good-for-nothing. He had commenced business for himself, and for some time was in a very thriving way. But now every thing was forgot in his zeal for propagating his new principles. You might find him in every street and corner, pouring out his new light; and so vulgar and brutish was the language in which he blasphemed every thing which society in general holds sacred, that moderate men of any principle got disgusted—shunned his company and shop, and his worldly circumstances began to fall into decay. As old shop-mates, he and I ever have been, and now are, on the most friendly terms when we meet; and from the beginning have I expostulated and warned him of the ruin he was bringing on himself and family in this world, laying the next aside. Though he could not deny the truth of what I said, yet he seemed like one who had gone so far that he was ashamed to recede. One morning about 10 o'clock, a few weeks ago, he called on me and asked for something to buy his breakfast, as he had not tasted any thing that day. I looked on him with sorrow, almost to crying—says I, William, has it really come to this with you? He said he had not a cent—a friend, or child, to help him in the world. I asked for his sons and daughters, by name—they had all gone to ruin, or were dead. The few old friends of the William-st. Illuminati, now that he was poor, knew him not. I gave him a small sum, and told him to call on me in his extremity. Says I, William, there are my sons and daughters; they are an honor to their parents, being useful members of society. Your children and mine were brought up neighbors to one another: what should make them to differ? He was silent.—Says I, I told you 34 years ago, your mad principles would beggar yourself, and ruin your family. While you carried your children to the fields, or left them to wander in the road to destruction; I carried mine to the church, where they were not exposed to bad company, and now they walk in the ways of wisdom, which are pleasantness and peace. I added, you must now be convinced that religion is the best thing in this world; and in the next, they who profess it will be as well off as you. But if the Bible is true, you may say with the miser, I was starved in this and damned in that which is to come. He confessed I had the best of the argument, and said he might have been a rich man, if he had stuck to the principles he brought with him from England. He said he thought of going into the arms-house—it was a good last retreat; and for this I have to thank Christianity; for where the Bible is not known, they have neither arms-house nor hospital. I have only to add, that this story is no fiction, nor combination of characters that may have existed; but it is literally true. My friend William now lives, (you know him)—he is a man of truth, (though a deist,) and will vouch for what I have said, were he asked. If any one doubts, you may give them my name. I will point them to some of the men, still alive, of whom I speak.

Yours,
CARDUS